THE TROUBLES OF OLD TAMMANY. More Statements from the Opposing Sections.

THE ORIGINAL CHARTER. PACTS FOR THE PROPLE. be, de de

One Side-Mantfesto Vo. L.

One Stde-Hantfesto No. 1.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE TARBANY SOCIETY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER.

BROTHERS—The manner in which the recent action of the Grand Conneil of our society has been assailed, moders it proper that we should address you upon the subject. You are scattered through every State of the confederacy, but our own hearts assure us of your deep interest in all that concerns our trace-honered society. There is no distance which can effect from the memory the brotherhood with which the patrictic vow was taken, or the Great Wigwam in which the calement is passed among these bound together by devotion to a common cause; and in which new inspiration is found for the hopes prompted by an undying faith in human progress, and the labors imposed by a patrictism broad as the Union.

But the religious

Dut the subject upon which we address you, though spparently one of local concern, is really of wider hourest. This city, by its size and metropolitan character, exercises an important inducent chroughout the country; and it is essential to the best interests of the democratic party that it should be the home, not only of a sound, but also of a vigarous and harmonious democracy. Impressed with this conviction, we have not Lesiated to act promptly and decidedly, within the sphere of our duty, to secure it we objects.

That the subject may be better understood, we will first advert to the character and position of our society, and its relation to Tammany Hall. The Tammany Bociety or Columbian Order, now two-thirds of a secure of democracy not only of this city, but to scame extent of the whole country. The unanimity raquired in the choice of new members has been doubly efficient for good—to restrict, in most cases, the selection to democrats of undoubted orthodoxy and tolerant in their political course. And the wide marge of its membership has infused into it a national spirit, and inculcated among its brothers sentiments devide of sectionalism. These who imbibed a love of fleetly in the depths of the forest, where every sitest and every motion is suggestive of freedom, have here charged hands with those who, in the softing of the study, have traced in the future the progressive development of human rights, and together learned the fessons and the duties enjoined by hydrotherly love, mutual dependence, and common aims. The heroes of every battlefield, the favorite some of every State, and the note men who have led the every context for democratic principles and State rights in our national councils—the North, the Sooth, the Sast, the West—have all been initiated into our protection of democratic principles and State rights in our national councils—the North, the Sooth, the Sast, the West—have all been initiated into our brothers, and to the series of a supplied to the regular democratic atruging, from the time of

"And the said party of the second part, (Joseph W. Howard.) for himself, his executors, administrations, and assigns, doth hereby further overland, promise, and assigns, doth hereby further overland, and will not, knowingly and intentionally, and with a view to violate this lean during the said term hereby granted, or either of the renewals thereof, let or leave directly or indirectly, any part of the said promises above described to any other political party whateover, calling themselves committees or otherwise, for the purpose of holding any political meeting therein, whose general political principles do not appear to him or them to be in accordance with the general political principles of the Democratic Republican teneral Committee of the city of New York, of which Elijah F. Purdy is at present chairman. And, in case there should be, at any fine, a doubt arising in the mind of the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators, or assigns, or in the mind of the said party of the political character of any political party whatever between them, in ascertaining the political character of any political party who shall be desirons of obtaining admission to said building, for the purpose of holding any political meeting therein, that then, and in such case, the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators, or assigns, that doubts have arisen in his mind as to the political party or persons seeking admission to said building, for the purposes 'And the said party of the second part, (Joseph political character of such political party or persons seeking admission to said building, for the purposes aforesaid; in which event it is hereby mutually eventuated and agreed, by and between the parties hereto, that it shall be the daty of the Father of the berto, that it shall be the dry of the Father of the Cocneil of said society, immediately upon the recept of such written notice, either from the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators, or assigns, or from the said Grand Sachen, to assemble, or cause to be assembled together, the upostion as to the political character of such person up persons seeking to be admitted into such pulsation as to the purpose afore aid, shall be submitted by the parties hereto, their successors, executors, administrators, and assigns, when the same thall be passed upon, and desided, by the said Grand Council of said Society, who shall immediately thereupon give notice in writing of such decision to the said party of the second part, his executors, administrators, or assigns, which decision so notified to said party of the second part, his executors, administrators, or assigns, it is hereby mutually exemanted and agreed, by and between the parties hareto, shall be final, conclusive, and binding upon each of the said partier hereto, and their and each of their successors, executors, administrators, or assigns, it is hereby mutually exemanted and agreed, by and between the parties hareto, shall be final, conclusive, and binding upon each of the said partier hereto, and their and each of their successors, executors, administrators, and assigns.

and agreed, by and between the parties hereto, shall be final, conclusive, and blinding upon each of the said parties hereto, and their and each of their successors, executors, administrators, and assigns. It will be seen by the above extracts, that the power to determine absolutely, as to the occupant y of the Hall for political purposes, is vested in the Grand Council of the Tanamary Society. The Sachems have so judiciously discharged this delicate stilly, that the decisions of the Council have not only been proven by time to be wise and salutary, but have naves lead to the democratic party; and short decisions have then acquired a moral force quite as effective as the absolute power inherent in the aware hip of the building. The recent necessity for the accretise of this duty by root Council, was, as you will readily conceive, feir by us to be an occasion of one reviet. It is mapieasant af any tims to be obliged to dear the use of this building to any perilou of our position formits and it is more unpleasant at his difference, which are proper and matural, carried to the excess of accidence dissension; especially as such dissenses, which are proper and matural, carried to the excess of accidence dissension; especially as such dissenses, which are proper and matural, carried to the excess of accidence dissension; especially as such dissensed objects of those between whom we have had to decide we have nothing to do, but will briefly lay before you the facts upon which we acted.

At the opening of the prepart year, the democratic organization in this city was apparently at an end. The General Committee for 1852 had provided primary meetings for the election of the nonmittee for period of the preparation in this city was apparently at an end. The General Committee for leading of the members so chosen should invect done by usage, the designation of a time and place at which the members so chosen should invect done by usage, the designation of a time and place to a primary elections in sixteen of the members of th

its powers had ceased. The voluntary action of the members elect would have been not only manthoritative, but also for the reasons we have stated, unsafe. There as emed to be no other course than for the Grand Council of the Tammany Stokiety, which had, at least, authority in regard to the new of Taumany Hall, to act as a mediator. We therefore requested "the delegates from the neveral wards to the Democratic Republican General Committee for 1852, at the times and places attact in such call, necording to the certificates of the inspectors for the wards appointed in such call, or of a majority of them, to meet at Tammany Hall, on Thursday evening, January 18, 1863, at half post seven o'clock, for organization. The gentlemen who had been officers of the General Committee for 1852 also voluntered a call, requesting "the members elect" of the General Committee for 1852 also voluntered a call, requesting the members elect" of the General Committee for 1853 to meet at the same time and place. The concurrence, in this respect, was gratifying, and the time and place designated were acquiesced in on all sides.

Some objection has been made to the specification of all sides.

Some objection has been made to the specification in our call of those having certificates of election as the persons to meet. This objection, it will be seen, is futile. We were calling a preliminary meeting of a committee, not a general meeting of democrats. Only day elected a nembers were to meet. It is obvious that, in the first instance, especially as four fifths of the seats were contested; those only could properly act who had the certificates of a majority of the inspectors appointed by the General Committee for 1862. These could consider chima to contested seats, and award them as might be right and jut. Nor, if merely considered as an arrangement between contending factions, an objection be made to the fairness of a recognition of the rights of the certificate of the rights of the certificate of the rights of the certificate of the majorit

As soon as the members were left to thomselves, a resolution was offered that those sitting in the Gene, ral Committee, being the persons certified to be elected by a majority of the inspectors, should ballot for a temporary Chairman. The question was put by Mr. Delavar, and on the call of the roll by the Secretaries associated with him, the resolution was adopted by an affirmative vote of thirty—the other twenty-cipht members present omitting to vote. Mr. Bare refused to entertain this resolution, and, while the roll was being called, withdrew from the chairman's place, and, with a number of other members, retired to the opposite side of the room, and organized a separate body. The alleged reason for this secession was, the participation of members whose certificates or election were signed by a majority only, and not by all of the inspectors for the ward. This position is untenable and sheard. In all organized booles, each constituency, if it has elected, is entitled to representation. The person who prod ces the best evidence of his election has the prima facer right to sit as the representative. The certificate is merely an evidence of his election. To claim that it must be signed by all the inspectors, is, practically, to make the non-action of one inspector equal to the action of two, for it allows his mere failure to neutralize the positive action of the majority. Such a claim is at variance with all our popular ideas, and strikes at the very basis of our political institutions. If the law of our general elections had been in accordance with it, a reckless minority of inspectors copile have prevented any of the trumphs by which the great cause of popular rights has reached its present advancement; and such expedients would have been interposed to subvert the rate of the majority, until the masses rising in their strength, foreibly extinguished this more deadly form of a morbid conservatism, as effectually as they have overthrown its less harmiess manifestations, by the As soon as the members were left to themselves, a strength, forcibly extinguished this more deadly form of a morbid conservatism, as effectually as they have overthrown its less harmless manifestations, by the

power of the ballot-box.

After Mr. Barr and his supporters had withdrawn by themselves, those members who retained their places, being the majority, formally re-organized, by the election of Messrs. Delavan, Purser and Glover, as temperary officers. They then adjuarned, to meet again at Tammany Hall, on the evening of Jan. 18th.

Those who noted with Mr. Barr, enrolled twenty they necessars as members of their holy, and also adjuared to the second of the control of

Those who acted with Mr. Barr, curolled twentyfive persons as members of their body, and also adjourned to the 18th of January, at Tammany Hall.

As neither of these bodies had compromised itself,
or shut cut the other, by its action—as no person had
been admitted as a memoer of either whose claims
were rived to these of any member of the other body,
and as the two bodies had adjourned to meet at the
same time and place, it was hoped that a permanent
division might yet be avoided. Those acting under
the chalirmannship of Mr. Belavan met according to
adjournment, in the committee room in which the
previous meeting had been held, the door of which
was open to every person who had been enrolled as anountment, in the commutee from in which the previous meeting had been held, the door of which was open to every person who had been enrolled as a member of Mr. harr's organization. But Mr. Barr and his as counter, not being able to obtain exclusive possession of the room, proceeded to a public room, kept for the accommodation of all the guests of the hetel, and there organized, and adjourned, to meet at Tanomany Hall on the evening of January 20th. The Delayan organization again postponed the settlement of contested seats, and adjourned to meet on the evening of January 11th at Tanomany Hall. At this aloge of the proceedings, notices, pursuant to the covenants of the lease above quoted, were given by the lease of the last and by the Grand Schem of the society. A special meeting of the Grand Council was held on the afternoon of January 19, to consider the subject. Fen sachems were present. After the facts of the case were presented, a resolution was submitted, distinctly recognizing the

Grand Council was held on the alternoom of January 19, to consider the subject. Ten sachems were present. After the facts of the case were presented, a resolution was submitted, distinctly recognizing the Delayan organization as the General Committee Catalized to the use of Tanamany Hall. A sauckinte was proposed, providing for the adjournment of the Council tault the evening of the following day, for the purpose of receiving credentials from persons chaining to have been elected members of the General Committee for 1863, when the Council would "decide what persons shall constitute said Committee," and directing that no political committee should treet in the ball must the evening of January 21. After discussion the vote was taken upon the substitute and it was lost—five to five. The question then married upon the original resolution, which, if a vote had been taken upon it, would certainly have been adopted. But Sachem Cornell, and several members of the society, among them brothers followed C. West, Richard B. Connelly, and Cornelius S. Bogardus, lending partisans of the Barr organization, camently used the adoption of the substitute which had just been rejected. It was supposed that they did so under a conviction that their friends had taken a wrong course, which must prove faila, and from a desire to furnish a means of escape from it, without an open retrent. The substitute did this, by recycling for the reorganization of the committee, in which all the members could participate on an equal focusy. Under the univence of these appears the original resolution of the committee, in which all the original resolution of the participate on an equal focusy.

it which at the members could participate on an equal forms. Under the influence of these appairs the original resolution was withdrawn by the mover, and the substitute was reconsidered and adopted by a manimous vote including Sachem Cornell; and its adoption clicited hearty expressions of gratification from all present, among whom were brothers West, Begarius, and Connelly.

This action of the Grard Cosnell has since been made the subject of attack by the partisants of the Barr or ministent. The signatures of fact yone members of the society have been published to a call of a meeting at Tammany Hall, hossile to the "unprecedented assumption of the Sachem." Of course we did not permit the building to be used for that purpose, It is worthy of notice, however, that among the leading signers of the call were Sachem Cornell, and brothers West, Bogardus, and Councily, one of whom world for, and the others, as we have shown, were influential in procuring the action they so pointedly careferen.

The Council did not intend, by its action.

pointedly condensis.

The Grand Conneil did not intend, by its action The Great Council did not intend, by its action, so to apprehend, that with rival calimants, nearly sufficient in number to form two full committee, since the General Committee. But, shis latter will would ensue with only a single calimants, was a subject which addressed inspending calamities, was a subject which addressed their with gravity and force to the mind of every well meaning democrat.

The Great Conneil did not intend, by its action, so the previous who should permanently constitute the General Committee. But, it was proper for the General Committee, But, as the committee had been severed into two bidles at its first meeting, it was proper for the Conneil to as and Butler find sufficient grations. So the Great Conneil to assume any power to select the persons who should permanently constitute the General Committee. But, to seem any power to select the persons who should permanently constitute the General Committee. But, to seem any power to select the persons who should permanently constitute the General Committee. But, to seem any power to select the persons who should permanently constitute the General Committee. But, to Generacy of this State who did not. Three of us who supported Cass and Butler find sufficient grations and better the General Committee. But, to Generacy of this State who did not. Three of us who supported Cass and Butler find sufficient grations and those of us who supported Cass and Butler find sufficient grations. So the was - Leniel E. Delevan. Eichard T. Compton, to assume any power to select the persons who should permanently constitute the General Committee. But the General Committee. But the General Committee. But the General Committee. But the General Committee and believe to the state of the connection of the connection in our own action, without Scating to the connection of the connection in the General Committee. But the General Committee and Butler find sufficient grations. So the was - Leniel E. Delevan. Either the Connection of the connection of the connection of the

right to membership. Purther than this the Council would not venture to go in the way of authority, though, as an act of mediation, it would go much further to secure an arrangement acceptable to both sides. But if the objection was well taken, the action of the committee could nevertheless be fully vindicated, upon the ground that it was a measure of harmony, agreed to at the time by all parties, and to which none of them were afterwards entitled to except.

On the following evening the Council met persuant On the following evening the Council met pursuant to adjournment. Prima facie evidence was produced before it of the election of the members of the General Committee from thirteen wards. A resolution was therefore adopted declaring that such persons, having been certified as elected by "all, or a majority of the inspectors" dely appointed, were "entitled to seats in the committee until it should otherwise determine." Of these thirty-nine persons, thirty-two had recognized Mr. Delawan as chairman, and seven Mr. Barr. From the other wards, entitled to twenty-one members, no papers were presented. The persons "appearing to have been elected as members" of the committee for 1953, were requested to meet at Tammany Hail on the following evening (January 21st), for the perpose of organization; and the committee to be so organized was declared to be "entitled to the use of Tammany Hall." The vota upon these resolutions, was ten in the affirmative, and one (Cornell) in the negative.

resolutions, was ten in the affirmative, and one (Cornell). The insert of the rival bodies met in Tammany Hall. Mr. Barr and bis associates have not met there since. The members who formed the first committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Delavan, met again on the evening of January 151s, and recognized the committee by the election of the same temporary offleers. The committee gave the minority is; days additional time to take their scats, and then passed upon the cases of contested election; and even unseated, as it had full tight to do, some of the persons named in our resolvic ms as "appearing to be elected." It is now permanently organized, Lorenzo B. Shepand being chaiman, Jacob F. Cakley, treasurer, and Tradicious E. Glover and Abraham B. Voeburgh, secretarics. What converse will be taken by those who withdow with Mr Blarr, we do not know. It is to be heped that they will not set up an irregular organization, but ever that matter we have no control. Outside of Tammany Hall every democrat is free to act his evar pleasure and is responsible only to himself and those he may represent.

Having set forth fully the facts of the case involved in our action, we will now briefly consider—ist, The propriety of any action by us was beyond question. The lesses of Tammany Hall had important rights of property havolved. Large smms of money have been invested by him in the improvement of the building, for which he is to be reimbursed by his lesse; and that lease is dependent upon the faithful performance of the covenants we have quoted. He had a right to have the course he was to take so distinctly marked out by us that he could not pessibly to wrong. We were bound upon receiving his notice, to discide the matter in our roversy. The peaponsibility resting upon us we could not evade, neither had we may desire to do so.

Again, but one General Committee is entitled to the use of Tammany Hall. That right is expressly reserved to the consumittee in succession to that of which Elijah F. Purdy was chairman in 1518, by the c

In these two particulars the Delavan organization stood upon exactly opposite grounds. Its members were not secoders, and they constituted a quorum or majority of the whole committee. Looking merely to the abstract question of right, our duty was clearly to recognise it as the General Committee entitled to the use of Tammany Hall. This we did substantially, but in such manner as to give those who had withdrawn from it, an honorable chance to re-unite with the majority. Although they have not availed themselves of it, we are not less gratified that we made the effort to harmonize the differences which made the effort to harmonize the differences which had arisen. It failure has not affected the important end which was certain in any event, the exclusive political use of Tamary Hall by the regular organi-

Mr. Barr, for himself and his associates, presented a protest to the Council, which they have also pub-tished in the newspapers. In this document objection is made to any action by the Council, on the ground is made to any action by the Council, on the ground that the Tammany Society "is a private association, incorporated for charisable purposes." There is no doubt that charity was one of the objects contemplated in the organization of our society; but that virtue is not diminished by adding thereto the more extended beneficence which looks to the good of the whole country, and the political rights of every class of its citizens. It would be as reasonable to assert at aronday, in the face of the sun, itself, that that orb does not emit light, as to deny that the Tammany Society is a political organization. Indeed, its political fame is too extended to need mention, much less proof of its existence. But if the society was not political, it would nevertheless have the right to conolitical, it would nevertheless have the right to con-ol the use of its own heildings and that is the only

right we have exercised.

The other oldection taken in the protest is, that the Council has never acted in cases involving mere regularity, but has confined the exercise of its power The other objection taken in the protest is, that the Council has never acted in cases involving mere regularity, but has confined the exercise of its power to instances of departure from, or hestility to, the citablished principles of the democratic party. The incorrectness of this position will be most easily shown by reference to a recent and familiar case. The General Committee for 1850, before its permanent organization was effected, became divided into two be dies, one of which was organized with Fernando Wood as Chairman, and the other with Henry M. Western. The sachems were called upon to decide which should occupy Tammany Hall. Instead of doing so, the Council, upon motion of Cornelius 8. Begarruna, then one of the sachems, and now one of the most payament friends of the Barr organization, called a City Convention for the reorganization of the party. This—the greatest degree of political power over exercised by the Council—was acceded to by both of the rival committees and their supporters, and the two committees remained in abeyance during the session of the Convention elected under that cell. This convention colored the election of a new General Committee for 1850, to supersede both the Wood and the Western Committees. The committee was chosen accordingly, and organized, with Edward C. Western Committees of 1852, elected under its call, of which Robert J. Dillion was chairman; which was succeeded by the committee of 1852, elected under its call, of which Augustus Scheil was chairman; which was succeeded by the committee of 1852, elected under its call, of which Robert J. Dillion was chairman; which was succeeded by the committee of 1852, elected under its call, of which Augustus Scheil was chairman; which body provided for the election of the present General Committee of 1852, elected under its call, of which Augustus Scheil was chairman; which body provided for the election of the present General Committee of 1852, every General Committee has lad its source in the Council of Schems, and no credit la

and ary attempt to revive them, is not only injurious to the welfare of the democratic party, but a wilful breach of faith, solemnly pledged. However great may have been our differences heretofore, we are now family united in an entire and hearty support of the Baltimore platform, and of the excellent men, new the triumphant chieftains of our party, by whose candidacy the principles embraced in that platform were most favorably commended to the approval of the people.

in conclusion, brothers, we take this occasion to In conclusion, brothers, we take this occasion to congratulate you upon our trimph at the recent Presidential election, which has added new glories to these previously clustering around the democratic standard; and upon the bright auspices under which our party enters again into the responsibilities of power, and embraces new opportunities for usefulness. And also to express a hope that we may soon have the pleasure of greeting even the most distant of you, within the walls of this edifice, which is sacred in the affections, memories and confidence of every son of Tammany.

Dated at the Council Chamber of the Great Wigwam, at Manhattan, in the season of snows, second

Dated at the Council Chamber of the Great Wigwam, at Manhattan, in the season of snows, second
noon, in the 65th year of the institution of the society, and the 77th of Independence.—New York,
February 4, 1853.

Elijah F. Purdy,
Jacob M. Vreeland,
Andrew H. Mickle,
Andre Froment,
John Dunham,
George S. Messerve,
Samuel Allen,
William J. Brown,
Charles A. Denike,
Isaac V. Fowler,
Thomas Dunlap,
Stephen H. Feeks,
GEORGE S. MISSERVE,
Father of the Council.
The only other member of the Council is Sechem Cornell.

The Other Side—Manifesto No. 2.

The Other Side-Manifesto Vo. 2. Tamasan Hall, January 28, 1853.
Brothess—Our Society was founded in 1789 by
William Mooney and others, republicans, in favor or
the constitution of the United States, who as democrats, centra-distinguished from federalists, advocated
its adortion.

its adoption.

In all its doings since 1789, there is no instance of its having taken an initiatory step in organizing the democratic republican party, and the Brothers are aware there is nothing in the constitution of the society, either its public or private one, or in the by-laws, or in the act of incorporation, that warrants any other construction.

construction.

All its action not relating to the immediate order

on the act of incerporation, that warrains any other construction.

All its action not relating to the immediate ordering of the society, has been comprised in approval of principles advocated and of measures adopted, and in receiving and entertaining republicans who had perfermed signal services in cabinet or council, or who were distinguished for brilliant exploits in arms.

The only political power claimed by the Council of Sachems, self-manufactured, is contained in a clause inserted in the lease to Joseph W. Howard, that, in the event of "a doubt arising in his mind, or in the mind of the Grand Sacham, or any difficulty whatever, in ascertaining the political character of any political party who shall be desirous of obtaining admission to said bailding, (Tammany Hall,) for the purpose of holding a political meeting there," then either may notify the Father of the Council, in writing, who thereupon should assemble the Grand Council to decide the matter. There is no construction of this clause, however tortured, which could justify its application to the organization of the General Committee. If the society did not own Tammany Hall the Council would be without even a pretext for action in the present case. Can it be argued that the naked fact of proprietorship gives them any power to constitute committees or control the party? If there had been no building to manage, no lease to construe, there would not have been any interference by the Council of Sachems, and the democracy would have settled their own disputes in their own way, under the same roof, and accountable only to their constituents. It is a singular fact that upon this clause in the lease, the Sachems have founded their constituents. It is a singular fact that upon this clause in the lease, the Sachems have founded their constituents. It is a singular fact that upon this clause in the lease, the Sachems have founded their constituents. It is a singular fact that upon this clause in the lease, the Sachems have founded their constituents. It is a si

on the second day of November, 1852, were not par-ties to that lease. Some, not belonging to the party, nor acting with it, nor voting for its nominoes, are members of the Tammany Society—the whole of whose members number but hundreds; and these found in every county of the State and every State in the Union.

Pursuant to the useges of the party, and in con-foundity with the by-laws of the Democratic Resubti-

Pursuant to the useges of the party, and in con-formity with the by-laws of the Democratic Republi-can General Committee, Brother Augustus Schell, chairman of the committee for 1852, issued a call for the committee elect for 1853 to meet at Tammany Hall on the second Thereday of January, (the 13th), at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

From 1759 to 1852 the Sachems never assumed to call a meeting of the Gargest Committee on to appear

From 1789 to 1852 the Sachems never assumed to call a meeting of the General Commattee, or to specify when it should meet, or dictate the mode of its organization, or to sit in judgment upon the credentials of the delegates.

The call of Brother Schell was made on the third of January. The Council of Sachems, the same evening, aware of that fact, ordered a meeting of the General Committee. Unwarrantable as this was, they stretched further their encroachments, by declaring who should constitute the General Committee—as witness their resolution:—

Berolved, that the delegates from the several wards to the Democratic Equiphican General Committee for 1852, elegical pursuant to the call of the Democratic Equiphican General Committee for 1852, at the time and phase stated in such call, according to the cartificates of the inspectors for the ward, appointed in such call, or of a unjority of them, recrequested to meet at Tammany Hail on Tauraday evening January 12, 1853, at half past seven o'clock, for organization.

GEORGE S. MESTENYE, Father of the Council.

day evening January 13, 1833, at half-past seven o'clock, for organization.

GEOLOGE S. MENSERVE, Father of the Council.

Then R. Powered, Scribe.

Was this special meeting of the Sachems held at the instance of any members of the committee elect, or petitioned for by disagreeing democrata, or spontaneously? Was it to carry out the purposes of persons not members of the society, to construct a committee serving selfish ends? They had destroyed the union of the society. Were they reckless of consequences involving the harmony of the purty?

The committee met on the thirteenth of January. It failed to organize for reasons familiar to the brothers.

brothers.

The same members of the Conneil, or some The same members of the Connell, or some of them, who had proposed the resolution of January 3d, and one or more persons, not members of the society, prepared a document and procured the signisture of Mr. Howard, the lessee, which implied that a doubt existed in his mind as to the general political principles of the persons opposed to the dictation of the Sachems, and claiming to organize a cording to the well known usages of the democratic party. Upon this simulated document, so obtained, three special meetings of the Council were held. The first separated without action, fearing the gathering storm, whose muttering thunders were then heard in the Council Chamber. From the econd meeting issued the following asteunding announcement.

card meeting issued the following astounding anneutrement.

Tarnary Scenty, on Columnas Onder.—At a special meeting of the Council of the Society, held at Tammary Hall, January 10, 1853, the following resolution was undiminusly adopted, and ordered to be published in the Haramand democratic papers:—

Be cived, That when this Council adjourn, it adjourns to meet in the Hall, to morrow (Thursday) evening, at 7% o clock, for the purpose of receiving eveloutials from those presents who claim to have been elected to the Bameratic Republican General Committee, for the year 1850; and this Council will then decide what persons shall constitute said consolites, and that no political committee and meet in this Hall until Friday evening, January 21, 1653, and that a copy of this resolution be served upon the proprietor of the Hall and upon the two general than who claim to be the charmen profuse of the two committees.

Globber Michements, Father.

Thes. K. Deward, Seribe.

Arrogating the right, on the 3d of January, to

Arrogating the right, on the 3d of January, to Arrogating the right, on the 3d of January, to dictate how the organization of the General Committee should be effected, they now many the power to determine and declare who shall be its members, which presuming to act upon such authority, must cause to represent the democratic party. Having divested themselves of pepular suffrage, the Sachems are their constituents, and all responsibility to the masses of the people is reputiated. We need not further characterize tais "star chamber" jurisatetion. At the third meeting, those contestons who At the third meeting, those contestants who favored the nistaken policy of the Council of Sachenn Sever represented by Sachen Seas T. Fowler The Sachems essumed to have received the creden The Sachems examed to have received the credentials of three words, whose delegates afterwards published the fact that they dealed the authority of the Sachems, and donled that they had submitted any credentials whatever to the Council. The resolutions of the Sachems and the card of delegates to the general committee from the First, Eighth and Ninth wards are as follows:—

At a special meeting of the touncil, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published, with the vetes thereon, which is a proposition of the council to for 1850, to held the primary meetings called by that Committee for 1850, to held the primary meetings called by that Committee for 1850, to the decision of the committees for 1850, as elected at ruch yellowing teams, members of the Democratic Equilibrium General Committee for 1853, are severally on titled to seats in that committee in 1853, are severally on titled to seats in that committee until it shall otherwise determine 16.

defermine viz. -lst Ward-R. T. Mulligan, Nicholas Dimond, Michael In him.

2d Ward-Budley Haley, William Miner, James Lanard,
2d Ward-Benry J. Mabbett. James Boanelly, Charles

Fletcher, 4th Ward-Jacob F. Oakley, Joseph Hilton, George H. he Wast-Daniel E. Delevan, Elchant T. Compton.

17th Ward-John Cochran, Anthony S. Wood, Andre 18th Ward-Lorenzo R. Shepard, Thomas S. Henry, James Irving. 19th Ward—Dennis McCarthy, Fernando Wood, John

Pron. 20th Ward-William Murray, William McConkey, Den-

Ren.

20th Ward—William Murray, William McConkey, Pennis Ryer.

Resolved, That the persons appearing to have been elected as members of the Lemocratic Republican General Committee for 1853, being those maned in the above resolution, are requested to meet at Lannanay Hall, on Friday evening, January 21, at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of organization.

Resolved, That the committee to be organized under and in pursuance of the preceding resolutions, is hereby declared to be the Democratic Republican General Committee for 1853, and as such entitled to the use of Tanmany Hall, or the exclusion of all other political bodies, except those duly called by the Grand Council of the Lammany Society, or by or under the authority of the raid Democratic Republican General Committee, as organized under those resolutions.

Pecolved, That a copy of these resolutions, certified by the Father and Scribe, be delivered to the leases of Lammany Hall, as the decision of the Grand Council organ the subject embraced in his notice, and published in the Birkain and the democratic papers of this city.

The following is the voic on the above resolutions, in the afirmative:—

Sachema—George S. Messerve, Issae V. Fowler, Andrew

The following is the vote on the news leading.

the afirmative...

Sachema...

Samuel Allen...

Negative...

Joseph Cornell...

Absent...

Sachemas Pordy and Fecks...

GFORGE S. MENNERVE, Pather...

Thes. K. Downing, Scribe...

Tamiany Hall, Jan. 27, 1853.

THES. R. DOWNING, SCRIBE.

TABLEANY HALL, Jan. 27, 1859.

TO WER GRAND COUNCE, &c.—

We, the undersigned, hereby state that the use made of our manes by the "Grand Council of Sachems of the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order," at a meeting held on the 20th inst., was without our authority; and we further state that the assertion in the call, or order, of the said Council, that our credentials were produced is utterly false. Our credentials were produced before the Committee of which Thomas J. Barris Chairman, and of which we are members, and handed to and now remain in possession of the Secretaries of the said Committee :—

NICEOLAS DIMOND,
MICHARI HALFIN,
RICHARE T MULLIGAN,
GELSHON COHEN,
R. T. COMPTON,
ETGENE MEGRATH,
HENRY ARCULARIUS, JR. 8th ward. 9th ward.

HENEY ARCULARIOS, JR. 3 th ward.

Another act of an unauthorized power was the designation by the Council of the wards represented, and the persons holding certificates, recognized by them, thus disfranchising the party, and wresting the organization of the General Committee from its own acknowledged and legitimate authority.

The Council of Sachems having disturbed the ruling harmony of the society by these proceedings, the persons they sustained having met and worked, so far, in consonance with their instructions, the conviction is inevitable that the course of the Sachems, having distracted the body over whose interests it is their duty to preside with peaceful intents, threatens now a worse evil.

A large and respectable number of the members of Tammany Society resisting the continuous and disactrous asurgations of the Sachems, called a general meeting for Wednesday evening, January 26th, at 73 o'clock, "to consult upon and adopt the best measures to vindicate the society from the disgrace attendant upon the unprecedented assumptions of the Sachems."

The lesses of Tammany Hall refused them persons the society from the disgrace attendant upon the unprecedented assumptions of the Sachems."

response to vindicate the society from the disgrace attendant upon the unprecedented assumptions of the Sachems."

The lesses of Tammany Hall refused them permission to meet, expressing a doubt, according to the instructions of the Sachems, "as regarded their general political principles."

The members of Tammany Society, founded contemperaneously with the constitution of the United States, which declares that the "right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition for a redress of grievances," shall never be interfered with, were thus denied their "inherent and unalicable rights."

They met, despite the prohibition, appointed a committee to draft resolutions in pursuance of the cheet of the call, and adjourned to meet at the Council Chamber of the Great Wigwam, on Friday evening, Jan. 28th, at the usual hour. On that evening they found the Council in session; and, demanding the right to meet, for the purpose they had announced, the reply of the Sachems can be found in the following terms:—

Resolved, That Mr. Howard, the lesses of Tammany Hall, be informed as to the decision of this Conneil upon the question submitted by him this evening, that no meetings of the Fammany Society, or any portion of the members of said society, can be held in Tammany Hall, be informed as to the decision of this Conneil upon the question submitted by him this evening that no meetings of the rockety, and in accordance with the laws and usages of the said society.

Recolved, That the Grand Sachem of the Society be requested to call the next regular monthly meeting of the rackety, for the earliest day in February when the Grand Council Chember can be had for that purpose.

Bated Takasay Hall, Am. 28, 1852.

C. Ching, Serfe, pro tens.

The Sachems, aware that they had transcended their delegated authority, and feeling that they could not neet the general outraged sense of the society with any excitee, or even plausible defence, took shelter in a pretended cencession, authorizing the Grand Sachem to call the regular meeting of ito existence have ces ter for it to perish than endure only to encourage fac-tions and divisions in the party it has hitherto been constant to animate and encourage in a triumphant

We call upon the members now, in calm, mild, but decided laggaage, to rebuke these acts, and abandon those mischlevers is novations, which can only gather blight and mildew around the towering brow of Old Temmany. Old Temmany.
If the action of the Council is now confirmed, what

if the action of the Council is now confirmed, what does the future disclose? A change of Suchemathe present manufactured General Committee ousted from Tammany Hall—the organization of the party, unsiterable from the beginning to this hour, becomes the sport of chance and changing circumstances, while the democratic party succeeds only to an inheritance of feuds, factions, and petry divisions, instead of the glorious career that awaits it if true to its beautiful discussions.

honored usages.

The recents of your society are preserved—examine them. You will find that the Sachems have never interfered with either the calling together or the organization of the Democratic Republican Gene-

the organization of the Democratic Republican General Committee.

Frequently there have been contending and fully organized committees in Tammany Hall. The Sachams did not interfere. More recently, the "Western" and "Wood" committees were organized without being distracted in their meetings by either the lessee or lessors. In the latter case the Sachems recommended a convention of the people. The advice was adopted, and the result was satisfactory.

Latabilish a rule that the Sachems can direct the organization of the most important and responsible executive agent of the party, and you at once divest the people of their control. Proclaim that a close and secret society possesses in its constitution, laws, or usages, transcendant power over the party, and the name of democrat is no longer alifed to liberty or honor. Ordain that from and after this time, the will of the Sachems can intervene in the temporary organization of the party, and decide upon the merits of each conflicting question, and you establish the

noner. Orden that, from and after this time, the win of the Sacbenne can intervene in the temporary organization of the party, and decide upon the merits of each conflicting question, and you establish the Sacheme as lawyers and judges. For ever robbed of the shered character of mediators, invoking harmony, they can only hereafter rules the banner of faction, and hurl the tomahawk of discord. They are cla ming power only powersed by the people thomselves, delegated only to their Genemi Committee, and not to the Council of Sachems.

This attitude of defiance, as war with the wishes and fatal to the webare of the democracy, can never be tolerated.

The issue is now clearly defined—the question fairly presented, whether the usurpations of the Council of Sachems, their recent policy and action, are to be upheld, or whether the invariable usages of the society are to be re-established and socialned. We do not flinch from the encounter. The raked facts are before you—the line must be drawn, and brothers, we ask your republican cooperation. We are for peace. Shall we have peace or war? It is for you to decide.

R. B. CONNOLLY, Secretaries.

R. B. CONNOLLY, Secretaries.

The Tammany Society.
AN AUT TO INCORPORATE THE SOCIETY OF TAMMANY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER, IN THE CITY OF NEW

YORK. Whereas, William Mooney and others, inhabitants

Whereas, William Mooney and others, inhabitants of the city of New York, have presented a petition to the Legislature, setting forth that they, since the year one thousand seven bundred and eighty-nine, inve associated themselves under the name and tescription of "The Society of Tammany or Columbian Order," for the purpose of affording relief to the indigent and distressed of the said association, their widows and orphans, and others who may be found proper objects of their charity; they, therefore, solicit "that the Legislature will be pleased by law to incorporate the said society, for the nurposes

that name they and their successors shall have succession, and shall be persons in law, capable of saing and being answered unto, defending and being defended, in all courts and places whatsoever, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, matters, and causes whatsoever; and that they and their successors may have a common seal, and change and alter the same at their pleasure; and that they and their successors, by the same name, shall be persons capable in law to purchase, take, receive, hold, and enjoy, to them and their successors, any real estate in fee simple, or for term of life, or lives, or otherwise, any goods, chattels, or personal estate, for the purpose of enabling them the better to carry into effect the benevolent purpose of afording relief to the indigent and distressed, provided the clear yearly value of such real and personal estate, shall not exceed the sam of five thousand dollars; and that they and their successors shall have full power and authority to give, grant, sell, lease, demise, and dispose of said real and personal estates, or any part thereof, at their will and pleasure; and that they and their successors shall have power, from time to time, to make, constitute, ordain, and establish by-laws, constitutions, ordinances, as they shall judge proper for the election of their officers, for the election of admission, for the better government said regulation of their officers and members, for fixing the time and places of meeting of said corporation, and for regulating all the affidirs and business of said corporation. Frovided, that such by-laws and regulations shall not be repugnant to the constitution or laws of the said corporation, and the tens and breaks of said capporation. Frovided, that such by-laws and regulations shall not be repugnant to the constitution or laws of the said corporation, and of such senior and because in such manner and at such time and places, as are now or shall, from time to t

Court of General Sessions.

Before Hon. F. R. Tillen, and Aldermen Wealey Smith and Bard.

Feb. 9.—Acquittal—Indictment for Manslaughter, against a Licensed Dealer, by Administering Sprittuous Luguer.—This was a proceeding of rather a novel nature, the indictment appearing, at first sight, rather se if it had been found under the Maine Liquor act, than as it was, at common law of the State of New York. The defendant, Mr. Charles James, keeps a boarding, lodging, cating and liquor establishment in Warren street, which, as conceded by the prosecution, is conducted in a highly respectable manner.

by the prosecution, is conducted in a highly respectable manner.

It may be remembered (the particulars having been very fully stated at the time) that in December last, a returned Californian named Charles R. Becker, who had been boarding at the defendant's house, was removed to the hospital, where he died from the effects of excessive intemperance. The facts of the case, as it appeared from the evidence new additioned, were then so exaggerated and distorted before the Coroner's jury, and elsewhere, that the Grand Inquest was induced to find the present indictment, whereby the defendant was charged with causing the death, it being represented that he had induced him to drink, with a view to his own advantage and to appropriate his property. property. Mr. A. O. Hall, having opened for the prosecution

property.

Mr. A. O. Hall, having opened for the prosecution called

Camilla L. Dege, of the Third ward police, who deposed—He knew the deceased, Becker, and knew the defendant; Becker had been to Panama, and returned last September. Witness took him last November, to board at Mr. James'; he (the deceased,) was in good health, but was addicted to drinking. Witness told the defendant so; and said not to give him too much—that he had been "upon a spree." Saw him almost every day; he was always infoxicated; had seen him once or twice in a state of stapidity; cautioned James again, and he said that deceased would have it; had seen Mr. James give him liquor; Mr. J. had charge of his money to the extent of \$250. Deceased remained at Mr. James' till the 20th, when Mr. J. took him to the hospital, where he died.

Cross-examined by Mr. Camp for the defence—Defendant nover asked him, in the presence of Mary Cohen. to take the deceased away; had himself drank with the deceased; Mr. James paid over to the Coroner \$120, and delivered up his trunk; that was all that was left of the \$250; witness drank with the deceased five or six times; he drank gin, and witness soda water; could not prevent the deceased from drinking, but Mr. James could; had drank whiskey in that house once or twice, perhaps, himself; he was not a temperance man, but sometimes did not drink for some months; drank when he pleased; nothing was said of deceased paying witness s passage to California; he was not disappointed by not getting it.

Dr. Hennen Eedgwick Swift, of the City Hospital, swem—Knew the deceased; he died from the joint effects of delirium tremens and contusions about the head and face; there was a post motem examination; there were such symptems as would be found in a person who died from intemperance; considerable congestion of the brain, and suffusion of serum.

Cross-examined.—He would say it was from long continued intemperance; that he was an intemperate man.

rate man.
Francis Contant.—Knew deceased; boarded at Mr. James's; had seen him into sieated very often; had seen people drink with him and give him liquor; had seen people drink with him and give him liquor; had seen altr. James give him liquor; did not know himted to do so often; witness was there three times a day, at meal times only; thought the intemperance was continued; he was all the time stupid or drunk; never say him otherwise.

never saw him otherwise.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Hall, after conferring with the Coart, said they would hear some evidence for the defence.

Mr. Camp briefly addressed the jury, characteriz-

ing the charge as a base one, manufactured by dis-appointed parties, against the defendant, who did more than most men would have done to protect the deceased, and had faithfully taken care of and given

ap his property, after payment of the hospital and functal expenses. He called several witnesses, the chief of whem was Mary Cohen, who deposed that she was the ser-Mary Cohen, who deposed that she was the servant and that Beeher would come down in the morning at five o'clock, and insist on having four or five glasses of liquor, at which time Mr. James was not up; Mr. James land asked Dege to take him away, and Dege said he had no authority. It was also shown that when it was refused he would go out and get drunk elsewhere. The other witnesses were chiefly as to the character of the establishment. The Court interrupted this, saying it was unsecessary, and Mr. Hall fully concided, observing the papera, as spread before the Coroner's inquest, appeared to present a state of facts as variance with those proven, and the Recorder characted the jary in plain terms in favor or an acquitted, observing he was free to say there was not sufficient evidence to sustain. to say there was not sofficial a man of intemto say there was not selected to say the such a charge. The decread was perate habits, long continued, also got liquer elsewhere. The turned a verificit accordingly discharged from his recording. This is by no means the least teen delivered of a many limitary wayseafter. appeared hamediately re Mr. James was the mountain Court th preliminary proceedings at the or in aspect

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Court of Special Sessions.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before the Recorder and Aid. Barr and Pard.

Fig. 8.—The Celestols at the Sessions.—AntonioPerciro, the Portuguese interpreter to the Chinesotranje, late at the Broadway theatre, was brought as
to answer the compaint of Tong Ming, on whose
celestial body he had made an assault on Friday
night last, as related in our police intelligence of
Sunday.

force, solicit that the Legislature will be pleased by law to incorporate the said society, for the purposes aforesaid, under such limitations and restrictions as the legislature shall deem meet—Therefore,

Be it exacted, by the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, that such persons as now are, or shall from that to time become, now best of the said society, shall be, and are levely, or dained, constituted and declared to be a locely, or dained, constituted and declared to be a locely corporate and politic, in deed, fact, and name, by the name of "The Society of Tammany or Columbian Order, in the city of New York," and that by